1: Longrigg G-4, 5 (ca. 1915-1940) MH1 Iraq MH1

APPENDIX A

Comparative Table of Islamic (Hijra) and Christian Years, 1890-1955.

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The 1st Muharram of each year of the Hijra (A.H.)—shown in col. I—falls on the Christian date shown in col. II.

I A.H.	*II* A.D.	*I* A.H.	*II* A.D.	*I* A.H.	*II* A.D.
1308	17 Aug. 1890	1331	11 Dec. 1912	1354	5 Apr. 1935
1309	7 Aug. 1891	1332	30 Nov. 1913	1355	24 Mar. 1936
1310	26 July 1892	1333	19 Nov. 1914	1356	14 Mar. 1937
1311	15 July 1893	1334	9 Nov. 1915	1357	3 Mar. 1938
1312	5 July 1894	1335	28 Oct. 1916	1358	21 Feb. 1939
1313	24 June 1895	1336	17 Oct. 1917	1359	10 Feb. 1940
1314	12 June 1896	1337	7 Oct. 1918	1360	29 Jan. 1941
1315	2 June 1897	1338	26 Sept. 1919	1361	19 Jan. 1942
1316	22 May 1898	1339	15 Sept. 1920	1362	8 Jan. 1943
1317	12 May 1899	1340	4 Sept. 1921	1363	28 Dec. 1943
1318	1 May 1900	1341	24 Aug. 1922	1364	17 Dec. 1944
1319	20 Apr. 1901	1342	15 Aug. 1923	1365	6 Dec. 1945
1320	10 Apr. 1902	1343	2 Aug. 1924	1366	25 Nov. 1946
1321	30 Mar. 1903	1344	22 July 1925	1367	15 Nov. 1947
1322	18 Mar. 1904	1345	12 July 1926	1368	3 Nov. 1948
1323	8 Mar. 1905	1346	1 July 1927	1369	24 Oct. 1949
1324	25 Feb. 1906	1347	20 June 1928	1370	13 Oct. 1950
1325	14 Feb. 1907	1348	9 June 1929	1371	2 Oct. 1951
1326	4 Feb. 1908	1349	29 May 1930	1372	21 Sept. 1952
1327	23 Jan. 1909	1350	19 May 1931	1373	10 Sept. 1953
1328	13 Jan. 1910	1351	7 May 1932	1374	30 Aug. 1954
1329	2 Jan. 1911	1352	26 Apr. 1933	1375	20 Aug. 1955
1330	22 Dec. 1911	1353	16 Apr. 1934		

Ramadhan, the month of fasting, is the ninth month of the Islamic year. The year has 354 days.

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8:Campbell T-5 (no date) 1949 MH1 Iraq MH1

Arab time. Page 63, Line 32. 'And the time was the sixth hour of night.'

Arab time has long since been abandoned in Iraq though it continues in modified forms in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere. The Arab day of the week or date starts at sunset (e.g. the Arab Monday would start at sunset on our Sunday). The first twelve hours of each day of the week, that is, from sunset to twelve hours later, were known as the Hours of Night. They were followed by twelve further hours known as the Hours of Day, to complete the 24 hour cycle and to make one complete day. The sixth hour of night would thus be six hours after sunset, probably somewhere near our midnight. The Arab time system had many disadvantages, but probably for people living in the desert without watches, and therefore forced to use the sun or stars to tell them the time, it was as good a system as any. Sunset was the same for everybody and started the day, sunrise would in practice in the desert be considered to be twelve hours later and therefore the start of the first hour of day. Noon was, under the same casual reckoning, the sixth hour of day. In practice Arabs are extremely good at judging the time from noting the passage of the moon or stars, though I suppose that they will in time lose this gift through the present almost universal possession of watches.

7. The Story of Maqdad—He Was the Hero of Hilla

Hilla.

Hilla is an old Arab town situated at a crossing of the Euphrates River near to the ancient site of Babylon. Al Fetla have of course no special claim to the town and I was surprised that Maqdad should be hero of Hilla rather than of one of the smaller places to which Al Fetla could lay a closer claim. I think one tends to forget that many of the smaller towns and villages were insignificant or did not exist at all until recent times. Nasiriya, for example, which the Muntafiq tribes now regard as their capital, and which is the seat of the Mutassarif of the Muntafiq Liwa, was only founded in the last century by Nasir Pasha es Saadun. Hilla must in the past have been the centre of a very much larger area than it is today. It is still one of the most important towns of South Iraq. It is well known beyond the borders of Iraq as